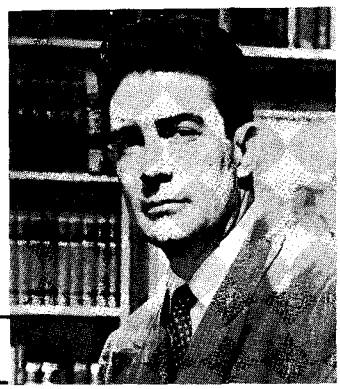
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 43 (Broadcast 428) October 28, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

LAWLESS GOVERNMENT

How much tyranny and lawless behavior on the part of their own government will the American people tolerate? Well, let us see.

Let us suppose that tomorrow morning two well-dressed men ring your doorbell and identify themselves as agents of the federal government. They politely explain that President Kennedy has decided to give one of your beds to the government of India and they have come to pick it up. You — perhaps a typical American housewife — say:

"Wait a minute! The beds in this house are mine, and I need them!"

The young men courteously reply:

"No, we have already checked into that. We learned that you have a family of five, and that you have six beds. You can spare one. President Kennedy wants to give your spare bed to Mr. Nehru in India, so that Mr. Nehru can give it to a big family of Indians who don't have any bed at all — who obviously need the bed worse than you do."

You say:

"Now look here! What I do with my furniture happens to be my business. Mr. Kennedy has no right to send you in here to take my bed away from me!"

The young men, still quite polite, reply:

"Oh yes, Lady, he does. Congress has authorized the President to pursue this program in the enlightened self-interest of the nation.

"You see, it promotes the general welfare and strengthens the defense of the United States for Mr. Kennedy to take your bed away from you and send it overseas as a gift, because that helps to check the spread of communism; and, of course, communism is the great enemy of this nation."

You certainly agree that communism is a monstrous evil and you want to help fight it; but you still do not understand how taking your bed away from you can achieve that end.

The young federal agents, still very patient and perhaps with only a trace of condescension in their manner, explain it to you:

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"You see, Lady, there are millions of people in India who do not have any bed at all, while you have one bed more than you need. Now, every time those Indians hear about this situation, they are filled with envy and hatred of all Americans.

"There are all those Indians, sleeping in the streets or on straw or standing up (or however they sleep), and here are you with a bed that you are not even using.

"The communists keep telling the Indians about this situation; Mr. Nehru himself tells them about it; the Voice of America tells them about it; and every time they hear about it, more and more Indians become communists. As more of them become communists, communism grows stronger. And as communism grows stronger, the United States is in more danger.

"But by taking your bed away from you and sending it over to India, Mr. Kennedy is fighting all of this.

"When that big family in India gets your bed, they will realize that Americans are nicer people than communists are, because the communists have not given them any beds."

If, as we have supposed, you are a typical American housewife, you will probably at this point get out of your chair and say:

"Look! This is my house, and you get out of it!"

Up to now, the pleasant young federal agents have been scrupulously polite and patient. But now they can no longer be polite. They are now obliged to reveal the naked power of the police state and say to you:

"Lady, stand aside. We have come to take one of your beds; and we are going to take it; and if you resist, we will put you in jail."

That would be horrible! If something like that happened to you tomorrow, would you believe that freedom is still alive in the United States? Would the American people put up with it? For many years, the American people have been putting up with a worse condition than this.

The government has been seizing your money (a part of your salary, the product of your labor — taking it out of your paycheck before you ever see it, or adding hidden tax costs to the price of food you buy); and with your money, the government has been buying beds and butter and wheat and guns and everything else imaginable, and has been sending those things as gifts to foreign governments.

What is the difference between the government's taking $75.00 out of your paycheck to buy a bed for India, and the government's actually coming into your home and seizing your $75.00 bed for India? The difference is that you would be better off if the government took your bed.

If the government would limit itself to taking the shirt off your back, or seizing articles of your household furniture, to send abroad as gifts, the government would do far less damage to you, to the nation, to the cause of freedom in the world, than it does in seizing your money to send any and everything abroad as gifts. Why? Because the government, in many cases, gives away abroad materials that may someday be used by your most implacable enemy to destroy you.

Billions of dollars' worth of American military hardware and other goods are going to the communist dictator of Yugoslavia. Your government has given nearly a billion dollars in aid to communist Poland and has helped build such things as a steel galvanizing line in a plant at Nowa Huta, Poland.[1] Your government is presently considering normal relations with the bloody government of communist Hungary.[2] At this moment, your government is considering feeding communist Czechoslovakia, communist Hungary, and the Soviet Union with subsidized American wheat. While the U.S. Supreme Court has tried to outlaw recognition of God in the public schools of the United States, our tax money builds Roman Catholic-controlled church schools in Latin America. The President calls this Alliance for Progress.[3]

The worst aspect of foreign aid — the aspect most damaging to American principles of freedom — is that the program is illegal and unconstitutional. Nothing in the Constitution author-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

izes our government to plunder the people for handouts to foreigners, or anyone else. Yet, since 1946, the federal government has robbed us of 148 billion, 456 million dollars for foreign aid.[4]

The National Council of Churches (which claims to speak for some 137 million American Protestants) joins with other advocates of totalitarian liberalism to demand more and bigger foreign aid programs. Do they understand that every dollar thus given away must first be taken away from American taxpayers, against their will? Do they realize that, when government confiscates the earnings of its own citizens for purposes which have nothing to do with the constitutional functions of government, the people thus robbed (to the degree that they are robbed) become slaves of their own government?

We have so long permitted government to operate lawlessly — to do things not authorized by the Constitution — that the leaders of our society seem to have no understanding of, or respect for, the principles of liberty. To serve some purpose which *they* imagine to be desirable, anywhere on earth, they brazenly advocate programs which have no constitutional authorization, and which can be financed only by the tyrannical practice of robbing Americans of the fruits of their own labor. Lawless government has become so commonplace that the nation seems to have forgotten the meaning of constitutional government. We have sunk to the level where political rulers scorn all legal restraints upon their actions. They do anything, to serve their own ends, that they can get away with. It would take several volumes to outline all tyrannical practices that our political rulers *are* getting away with, but a few specifics may be helpfully indicative.

Aiding Communist Countries

In 1954, Congress enacted Public Law 480, known as the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. This law "authorized" the President to dispose of surplus agricultural goods to foreign governments, under the pretext of selling them for local currencies.

The program is disguised foreign aid. Recognizing this, Congress provided that the program is available only to "friendly nations" — to prohibit the President from giving American agricultural goods to communist countries.[5]

President Eisenhower violated the intent of Public Law 480 by declaring communist Yugoslavia and communist Poland friendly nations; and an endless stream of aid, disguised as agricultural sales, has gone to those communist nations.

In passing President Kennedy's foreign aid bill in 1961, Congress designated 19 communist nations (including Poland and Yugoslavia) which should not receive any kind of American aid unless the President found such aid "vital to the security of the United States." Kennedy, ruling that aid to communist nations is vital to our security, kept sending agricultural goods to Poland and Yugoslavia.[6]

In passing Kennedy's Agricultural Act in 1961, Congress expressed disapproval of agricultural trade with communist countries. Kennedy ignored this portion of the law.[6]

In 1962, Congress, responding to lawless pressures exerted by the Kennedy administration, enacted the Trade Agreements Act. Congress thus abdicated its constitutional responsibility to regulate tariffs and foreign trade, giving the President almost unlimited power to manage the foreign trade of this nation to suit himself. Congress did write into the Trade Agreements Act, however, a provision that the President could not give "most-favored-nations" treatment to communist countries. Most-favored-nations treatment means placing our lowest tariff rates against the goods of a nation which applies its lowest tariff rates to our goods.[7]

Communist governments use foreign trade as a political weapon. Communist goods are produced by slave labor (or, at best, under conditions of enforced servitude). Hence, it is absurd

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to assume that there can ever be legitimate, free trade between communist nations and the United States. In adding the above-mentioned most-favored-nations provision to the Trade Agreements Act of 1962, Congress was recognizing these facts, and was officially telling the President that he could not use the power granted him in this Act to make trading deals with communist countries.

In its deals with communist Yugoslavia and communist Poland, the Kennedy administration continuously violates the Trade Agreements Act of 1962 — and also the Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Agricultural Act of 1961, and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The wheat deal with the Soviet Union will incur even more arrogant violation of all these laws.

United States Senator Frank J. Lausche (Democrat, Ohio) says that the Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 designates the Soviet Union as "not a friendly nation," and thus, specifically prohibits such deals as Kennedy's wheat sale to the Soviets. Senator Lausche says the wheat deal will open the door for similar aid to communist China and communist Cuba.[5]

Representative Charles A. Halleck (Republican, Indiana, House Minority Leader) says that Congress, when enacting foreign aid appropriations for fiscal year 1963, flatly prohibited military aid to 19 enumerated communist nations. Halleck said the purpose of this prohibition was to stop military aid to communist Yugoslavia — one of the communist nations specifically enumerated.[6]

On May 14, 1963, President Kennedy made a secret ruling that Yugoslavia is "not controlled by the international communist conspiracy," and is, therefore, eligible for military and economic aid. Having thus overridden the judgment of Congress, the President set aside the law. He signed an executive order (on May 14, 1963) permitting the sale of 2 million dollars in military supplies to Yugoslavia. The State Department classified the order "secret."[6] Congress knew nothing about the ruling or the executive order until the Passman Committee uncovered the facts.[8]

The Indian Steel Mill

Representative Halleck, though concerned primarily with the Kennedy administration's illegal aid to communist countries, mentioned another instance of the administration's defiance of law:

"The House of Representatives has stricken authorization in the foreign aid bill for a steel mill in India, but Ambassador Chester Bowles is already publicly assuring India the lack of Congressional authorization will be circumvented and the mill will be built. . . ."[6]

Mr. Halleck posed a question:

"Can this country long continue as a constitutional government if the acts of Congress can be ignored or circumvented by the Executive Branch?"[6]

Gold Reserve

The American gold reserve is divided into two "piles": the "free pile," and the "anchor pile." The "free pile" of gold is the gold in our reserve which the Treasury Department can sell, or use to redeem foreign-held American dollars. The "anchor pile" of gold is the gold which our government must keep in storage and not use in any way. It is held to fulfill the requirement that 25% of outstanding Federal Reserve notes and liabilities be backed by gold. Citizens cannot turn in their paper money and get any gold from the "anchor pile"; but, as long as it is there, it gives some stability to our internal currency, because citizens feel that their money is not worthless: a specified amount of gold (which has permanent, universal value, regardless of wars, revolutions, depressions) is behind every paper dollar they own.

In May, 1961, four months after Kennedy's inauguration, the American gold reserve totaled 17.3 billion dollars. Of that amount, 12 billion dollars was in the "anchor pile" as backing for our internal currency. This left 5.3 billion dollars in the "free pile" of gold which the Treasury

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Department could use for redeeming foreign claims.[9] At that time, foreign claims against our gold reserve totaled approximately 23 billion dollars.[4]

The Kennedy administration proposed a law to eliminate the requirement that gold be held to back our internal currency. This would not stop the flight of our gold to foreign lands or eliminate the deficits in our balance of payments, but it would release 12 billion dollars' worth of gold for the government to pour out to foreigners — until *all* of our gold reserve is gone.

On May 9, 1961, United States Representative Abraham Multer (Democrat, New York) introduced a Bill to eliminate the "anchor pile" of gold. Mr. Multer said the intent of his Bill was to make,

". . . perfectly clear by statute that our entire gold stock . . . is available to meet liquid dollar holdings of foreign countries. . . ."[9]

The 87th Congress refused to pass the Multer Bill. On January 9, 1963, Multer re-submitted his Bill (now designated HR 642). But the Kennedy administration does not plan to wait for Congress to act. In testimony before the Senate Joint Economic Committee, in 1963, Kennedy's Secretary of the Treasury (Douglas Dillon) said:

"While our laws require a 25 percent cover for our currency in Federal Reserve deposits, our laws also provide that the Federal Reserve System in time of emergency has the right, on its own recognizance, to waive that requirement and to allow the sale of gold to continue.

"The chairman of the Federal Reserve has stated that if the situation should arise, it would be his intention to make use of this authority."[10]

In other words, the Kennedy administration, while asking Congress for a law to authorize elimination of the "anchor pile" of gold, serves notice that it has already reinterpreted existing law to "authorize" what it wants to do, when it wants to do it.

Peace Corps

On March 1, 1961, President Kennedy, by executive order, established the Peace Corps. He did not ask Congress to create the Peace Corps *legally* until May 30, 1961. Congress did not enact a bill to create the Peace Corps until September 21, 1961. By that time, Kennedy's Peace Corps (under the direction of his brother-in-law) was already in full swing — hiring applicants by the thousands, making commitments to foreign nations all over the globe.[11]

In his State of the Union Message on January 14, 1963, President Kennedy proposed a *Domestic* Peace Corps — National Service Corps. Bills to create a National Service Corps were not introduced in Congress until March 11, 1963. The Senate Bill has been passed, but the House Bill is still in Committee. There is considerable doubt that this session of Congress will ever authorize Kennedy's Domestic Peace Corps. But the outfit has been in operation since late last year, illegally using tax money appropriated for other purposes; and pilot peace corps projects are springing up all over the country.[12]

On February 6, 1963, United States Senator Frank J. Lausche revealed that Associated Communities Team, Inc. (ACT), of Harlem, New York, was operating as a pilot project of the National Service Corps (before Bills to authorize the Corps had ever been submitted to Congress). According to Senator Lausche, Adam Clayton Powell (Democrat Representative from Harlem, who has many communist front connections) was on the board of directors of Associated Communities Team, Inc.; that Powell had obtained $250,000 of federal tax money for ACT (taken from funds which had been appropriated to fight juvenile delinquency); and that ACT was using property and buildings owned by one of Powell's businesses.[12]

Posse Comitatus Act

The Constitution (Article 4, Section 4) clearly prohibits the President from sending military, or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

other forces, into a State to act against domestic violence unless he is specifically requested to do so by the government of that State. This constitutional prohibition is reinforced by the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, which makes it a criminal offense (punishable by a fine of $10,000 and a prison sentence of 2 years) for anyone to use any part of the Armed Forces to execute the laws in any State, unless such use is expressly authorized by the Constitution or by an Act of Congress.[13]

President Eisenhower in sending troops to Little Rock in 1957, and President Kennedy in sending troops to Oxford in 1962, violated both the Constitution and the Posse Comitatus Act.[13]

And So On

Here are a few more well-known instances of lawless behavior by agencies of the federal government:

—In the spring of 1963, the Kennedy administration violated the Hatch Act flagrantly by ordering officials and employees of the Agriculture Department (and of other agencies as well) to participate in political and lobbying activities in the controversial Wheat Referendum. Great sums of tax money were spent (unsuccessfully) to persuade, and intimidate, wheat farmers into voting for continued federal controls. Federal officials even put illegal pressure on broadcasting stations, to get free time for programs in support of wheat controls, and to discourage broadcasts which criticized the administration's proposed program — by reminding station owners that their FCC licenses were good for only three years.[14]

—In the appropriations act for the Commerce Department in 1960, Congress specifically prohibited display of the Panamanian flag in the United States' Panama Canal Zone. Eisenhower violated this law on September 17, 1960, when he ordered the flag of Panama to be flown in our Canal Zone. On October 29, 1962, Kennedy violated the law by ordering the Panamanian flag to be flown alongside the Stars and Stripes over the United States Administration Building in the Canal Zone.[15]

—In September, 1962, Edwin A. Walker was arrested without process in Oxford, Mississippi, stigmatized as mentally ill, incarcerated without process in a federal mental hospital, and held temporarily under conditions which made it impossible for him to post bond. He was guilty of nothing, and was of sound mind and above-average intelligence, as the government-appointed psychiatrists determined. His offense was that he stood as a symbol of resitance against the ruling tyranny in Washington.[16]

—As discussed in some detail in this *Report* dated September 30, 1963 ("McNamara's Commissars"), the Kennedy administration is presently using the Armed Forces as a political gestapo to enforce controversial administration policies upon the civilian population of the nation.

—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee is responsible for determining whether the security laws enacted by Congress are being properly enforced by the agencies of government. In March, 1963, Mr. Otto F. Otepka (Chief of the Evaluation Division of the Security Office of the State Department), in response to an official subpoena, testified before the Senate Subcommittee. Otepka revealed that, of 168 State Department employees appointed since Dean Rusk became Secretary of State, 150 were not given security checks required by law. Instead of complying with the law of Congress, Dean Rusk hired the 150 by issuing "waivers" to ignore the law. Dean Rusk fired Otepka (effective October 23, 1963) for giving this information to the Internal Security Subcommittee.[17]

All of the above is a matter of public record. Not yet verified and made a part of the record is a report, widespread in Washington and emanating from usually reliable sources, that Otepka revealed damaging information about one or more of Dean Rusk's top assistants. It is also widely reported in Washington that the State Department "made its case" against Otepka by tactics

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which would send a police officer to jail for entrapment and invasion of privacy.

Kennedy's Appointments

President Kennedy's appointments to high office also reveal his disregard for the law, and for the will of Congress, which is supposed to be the policy-making branch of government. For want of space, two recent appointments must suffice as examples.

Congress has appropriated billions of tax dollars to make the United States Navy the greatest naval force in history. The mission of the U. S. Navy is, of course, to defend the United States against any and all foreign powers. On October 15, 1963, President Kennedy appointed Paul H. Nitze Secretary of Navy. Nitze wants to disarm the United States as a major nuclear power. He wants to dismantle *national* defense and surrender control of United States Armed Forces to the United Nations. Anyone who doubts this should read "The Power Struggle and Security in a Nuclear-Space Age," which was a report of one Section of the Fifth World Order Study Conference, convened in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18-21, 1958, by the National Council of Churches. Paul H. Nitze was Chairman of the Section which issued this particular report. The report recommends total disarmament of the United States, surrender of our Armed Forces to the United Nations, recognition of red China, increased trade and cultural exchanges with all communist countries, and increased American foreign aid — including aid to communist countries. This report, issued under the chairmanship of Paul H. Nitze, Kennedy's appointee for Secretary of the Navy, can be found in *Christian Responsibility On A Changing Planet* (pages 29-39), published in February, 1959, by The National Council of the Churches of Christ, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. (price 35 cents). Paul H. Nitze's direct, formal recommendations for surrender of American Armed Forces can be found in his lecture to the Asilomar National Strategy Seminar in April, 1960.[18]

On September 6, 1963, President Kennedy announced the appointment of George Clifton Edwards, Jr., as Judge of the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, with jurisdiction over Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Edwards is the son of a one-time socialist candidate for Governor of Texas. Shortly after his graduation from Southern Methodist University, he became a field representative for the League for Industrial Democracy, formerly called the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. During the mid-30's he was arrested in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and in Detroit, Michigan, for participation in various strikes. In Detroit, he was convicted of contempt of court, fined $250 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. In 1939, Joseph P. Lash testified before the Dies Committee (House Committee on Un-American Activities) that Edwards had been national chairman of American Student Union, a communist front.

More recently, Edwards was an organizer for Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers Union in Michigan. Edwards has no known qualification for the high office to which Kennedy has appointed him; but it is obvious that Reuther's support is enough to make him a darling of the Kennedy family.[19]

What To Do?

The Senate has not yet confirmed Kennedy's appointments of Nitze and Edwards. The public should demand that the Senate reject the nominations.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For the long run, the public can end lawless government, and restore our constitutional system, by electing constitutionalists to Congress — and to the Presidency.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *New York Times* News Service story from Nowa Huta, Poland, *The Dallas Morning News,* July 13, 1961, Section 2, p. 10

(2) Remarks of U. S. Senator Frank J. Lausche (Democrat, Ohio) in *Congressional Record* (daily), May 15, 1963, pp. 8153-4 and May 20, 1963, pp. 8529-45; remarks of U. S. Representative Louis C. Wyman (Republican, New Hampshire), *Congressional Record* (daily), June 19, 1963, pp. 10596-7

(3) "Religion and Foreign Aid in Colombia," by James E. Goff, *The Current Challenge to Church-State Separation,* published by POAU, 1962, pp. 27-34

(4) For detailed information on foreign aid, including complete statistical data, see this *Report,* "Foreign Aid is Killing America," October 21, 1963.

(5) Newsletter of U. S. Representative Richard L. Roudebush (Republican, Indiana), October 7, 1963

(6) Text of press conference by U. S. Representative Charles A. Halleck (Republican, Indiana), October 10, 1963

(7) *Congressional Record* (daily), February 26, 1963, pp. 2865-6

(8) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* October 7, 1963, Section 1, p. 12

(9) "Gold Reserve Legislation," speech by U. S. Representative Abraham J. Multer, *Congressional Record,* May 9, 1961, p. 7159 (daily), p. 7669 (bound)

(10) "Federal Reserve Board to Suspend Minimum If Gold Reserves Slip Below Requirement," by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, *The Las Vegas Sun,* September 10, 1963, p. 6

(11) *Congressional Quarterly Almanac,* 1961, p. 66

(12) *Congressional Record* (daily), February 6, 1963, pp. 1772-4; and March 1, 1963, p. A1086

(13) "The Little Rock Case—Authority Of The President To Use Federal Troops In A State Of The Union," by W. Scott Wilkinson, *Congressional Record* (daily), September 26, 1962, pp. 19654-9

(14) "Arm Twisting on the Wheat Vote," by Richard Wilson, *The Washington Evening Star,* June 19, 1963

(15) "Congress Must Save The Panama Canal," speech by U. S. Representative Daniel J. Flood (Democrat, Pennsylvania), *Congressional Record* (daily), April 9, 1963, pp. 5743-57

(16) For details on the Walker story, see this *Report,* "The Wages of Socialism," October 15, 1962, pp. 333-6.

(17) "Spotlight Of Probers Is On Rusk," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *The San Diego Union,* October 20, 1963, p. c2

(18) For a complete discussion of the Asilomar Seminar, see this *Report,* "Defense or Surrender?", March 26, 1962.

(19) "JFK's Choice: The Issue: Jurist With A Record?", by Bob Hollingsworth, *The Dallas Times Herald,* October 17, 1963, pp. 1A, 19A

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED